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Crisis- en herstelwet

National policy to stimulate building sector.

Focus on projects Experiments, processes and instruments.

Location
Netherlands
national law with projects throughout the country

Duration
2010-current
initially installed as a temporary act (2010-14) to stimulate economy the CHW was prolonged until the new law on the physical environment gets effective (approximately 2018)

Scale
National Scale
Ranging from small scale local projects till large scale infrastructure with national importance

Investment

Effects
The Crisis- en herstelwet makes regulation more flexible, encourages innovation and speeds up building procedures by introducing more space and wider timeframes for situation-specific solutions.
- combining several sectoral permit-procedures into one single permit within reduced time.
- giving space to develop and learn from experimental solutions.

Organisation
Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment

Positioning

	core	semi	peri
LOCAL	●	●	●
REGIONAL	●	●	●
EUROPE	●	●	●
WORLD	●	●	●

The Crisis- En Herstelwet (CHW) is a Dutch law, aimed at accelerating spatial projects throughout the country. Introduced in 2010 as a temporary act, the law stimulates major projects, which combines spatial and infrastructural tasks in the field of sustainability, energy and innovation. One of its main short-term goals is to give an economic impulse to the construction sector in times of crisis. Recently, it progressed as a permanent character towards a new law on the physical environment.

- | Situation | Objectives |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The global financial and economic crisis of 2008 had a huge impact on the Dutch building sector. Projects were delayed, postponed or cancelled causing large-scale unemployment in the construction industry. A threatening financial imbalance was posed on communities whose income was based on project development. The Dutch government was then forced to find a way to speed up spatial and infrastructural projects in order to stimulate the construction sector. The Dutch government had also struggled for several (pre-crisis) years to simplify and integrate certain laws and attached procedures. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generate employment and stimulate sustainability, innovation and legislative innovation within the projects. Develop a new dynamic movement within existing situations, creating a new negotiation position for public parties involved in spatial developments. |



Area development. Flexible environmental regulation in Maasdonk

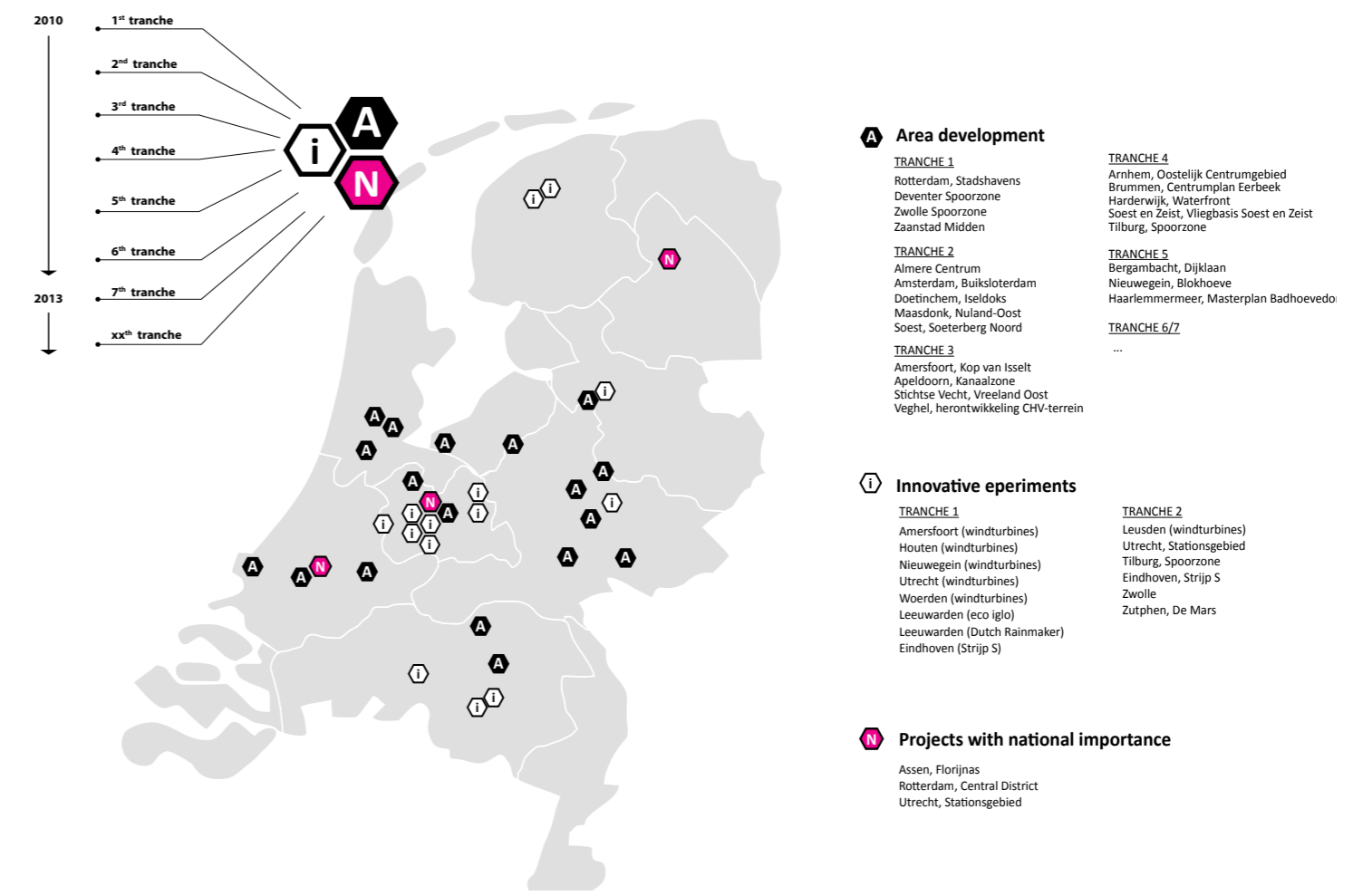
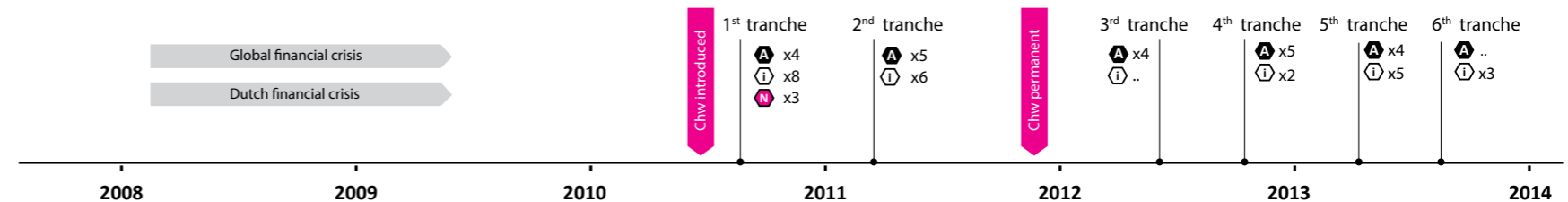


Innovative experimental projects. Redevelopment area Strijp - S in Eindhoven



Projects with national importance. Speed up procedures in Rotterdam Central District

- Assets**
- There was many high developed projects.
 - The legal innovation did not begin at zero, due to earlier work on simplification and integrality.
 - High sense of urgency throughout political parties and also within the society and major economic players.
 - High political pressure on the simplifying (incl. cost-reduction) of the administration.



- | Strategy | Actions | Effect |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Crisis and Recovery law was enforced so that new and enhanced procedures would encourage new developments and speed up existing procedures. The combination of three elements where short term measurement is used to stimulate a specific sector, with structural changes in the juristic context, in the same way the dutch arial development will be done in the future. Create space for innovation within existing projects - without starting from zero and renewing existing legal positions and deals. Using CHW as a test-case to learn from structural challenges. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In September 2009, the Crisis and Recovery Law was submitted to the parliament. The CHW distinguished three types of projects that were introduced with intervals ranging from a month to a year (tranches). Special development areas- parties had more time to compensate dues, resulting from national laws . It was possible to 'switch' planned functions from existing territorial planning instruments. Experiments- There was possibilities to implement successful approaches into the development of a new law consisting of spatial/territorial planning. A new permit procedure for projects and area development combined the permits of sectors and laws into one. Priority was given to some local and regional projects of 'national interest' under the condition that all parties committed themselves to the goals of the structural plan (Structuurvisie). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CHW improved the mindset and co-operation between market and government, encouraging integral thinking. The procedural time was shortened drastically and the simplification of environmental laws. Rules were changed to generate better negotiated positions for public parties, stimulating the dynamics in several projects. There has been good acceptance for the iterative development of the law. CHW was used as a test case. Its evaluation has still to show more results. CHW has learned from the experiences of 'development-paths', and step-by step approaches, lessons were learned from a community of practice. |